

Poetry.

GRECIAN EPITAPH.

On the tomb of the Greeks who fell in battle—
From the poetry of Simonides, who flourished
about the 65th Olympiad.

"If in the field of death to fall,
"In freedom's cause, at honour's call,
"And nobly die that friends may live,
"Be valour's high prerogative,
"To us the ruling power of heaven
"This noblest proudest fate has given,
"To us who 'mongst the honoured dead,
"For our lov'd Greece's freedom bled—
"Hence fame's reward, hence glory's bloom,
"Unfading flourish on our tomb."

Miscellany.

From Guizot's "Year in Europe."

SABBATH IN PARIS.

There are few, very few persons, who appear to regard the Sabbath as a day peculiarly designed for worship. The Catholic churches are open, and a priest is in attendance, every day, for the benefit of those who incline to present themselves before the altar; and every person is at liberty to go at such times as he may feel his mind most strongly impelled to the performance of this duty. It is only on feast days that the obligation is considered as stronger than ordinary, to assemble in the churches, and those fetes are as likely to fall on any other day of the week, as on the first. During the forepart of the day, but little difference is observable between this and other days. The shops are open, mechanics are at their employment, and the streets exhibit the usual stir of business and activity. But in the afternoon, the instruments of labour are laid aside, and instruments of music take their place. The gardens, boulevards, and other public places, are thronged with the giddy multitude. The theatres are all crowded, illuminations take place, and dancing and festivities conclude at a late hour, the Parisian mode of observing the Christian Sabbath.

From all that has appeared during my stay in Paris, I might safely draw the inference, that a single large place of worship would be sufficient to contain all the devoted Christians, who punctually attend to that duty, in this great city.

From Dr. Ward's Chemical Lectures.
CHEMICAL AFFINITIES.

Chemistry is utterly unable to explain the phenomena of vitality. Indeed the chemical and vital powers are direct antagonists. The human body maintains a successful warfare with, and effectually resists the incessant and combined attack of all the forces of the elements, often for more than a hundred years, and then when the divine principle does at length retire and yield up its fortress, it is in consequence of subjection to a cause widely different from that of being expelled by the triumphant power of its assailants: But when the soul has once fled, then indeed the chemical affinities come into play, and the rapidity of their devastation is terrible. In a few days all traces of organization are destroyed; and in a few years two or three gaseous bodies distributed through the atmosphere; some saline solutions are widely diffused among the waters of the earth, and a few particles of earthy matter, are all that remain of the proud fabric of man.

From Stillman's Journal of Science.
ART OF WRITING.

M. Le Roi has contrived a new and very simple method for teaching the art of writing. A thin and perfectly transparent plate of horn, of the usual size of a leaf of paper, has the polish removed from one of its sides. When laid upon the copy, the hand of a child easily traces the letters upon the unpolished side, which neither absorbs the ink nor allows it to spread. When the whole plate is written over, the ink is washed off with water, and is ready for a new exercise. Thus the same horn which is not liable to break, may serve indefinitely, and by this means produce a great economy of paper—a consideration not to be neglected. Several analogous methods have been adopted both in England and France. Oiled paper, glass, a machine for guiding the pupil's hand, &c. have been used, but it is evident that the method of M. Le Roi has none of their imperfections. The minister of the interior, who has witnessed the success obtained by this invention, has rewarded the author; and the societies of encouragement, and of elementary instruction, as well as the writing academy, have expressed their approbation of this new process. Mothers may teach their children to write in the absence of the master, or even dispense with his attendance, by the adoption of the horn.

The following paragraphs are extracts from the speech of Deacon Heman Lincoln, of Boston, in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on the bill to give a charter to Amherst Institution:

The important question to the community is not, who ask for privileges? but, what is the use they intend to make of them? If sectarians will found Colleges, and educate their children as well and more economically than they can be educated elsewhere, who can conscientiously oppose them? Who will not wish them success?

No gentleman, however, can suppose that this College will ever close its doors against any applicant on account of his religious tenets.—We do not believe that Williams has done it, and we know that Harvard has not. No, Sir—This splendid University, that has long been the pride of our country, numbers among its patrons and graduates, various denominations of Christians. It is a well known fact, that the professorship of Divinity was founded by a Baptist, and the name of *Edwin* will ever be remembered with gratitude by the friends of learning and religion.

The Hon. Speaker inquires, "what would be the consequence of making a College for every sect?" The happiest and most beneficial that we can imagine. If we had a College for the Baptists, and another for the Methodists, not only would these numerous and respectable orders of Christians be better supplied than they now are with well educated and learned Ministers, but the whole mass of the laity of which they are

composed would furnish a vastly greater number of intelligent and scientific men.—"A consummation most devoutly to be wished." And this, I repeat, Mr. Chairman, is conformable to the spirit of our government, and to the genius of the people.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF SUSPENDED MENTAL AND BODILY FUNCTIONS.

The following singular case was related by Sir Astley Cooper in his lectures:

"The circumstance which I shall mention is one, which, whether we regard it in a physiological or surgical point of view, is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary which ever occurred; and is connected with surgery and physiology. I am surprised that it has not made a greater impression on the public mind than it appears to have done. A man was pressed on board of one of his Majesty's ships, early in the late Revolutionary war. While on board this vessel, in the Mediterranean, he received a fall from the yard arm, and when picked up, he was found to be insensible. The vessel soon after making Gibraltar, he was deposited in an hospital at that place, where he remained for some months, still insensible; and some time after he was brought from Gibraltar on board the Dolphin frigate, to a depot of sailors at Deptford. While he was at Deptford, the surgeon under whose care he was, visited by Mr. Davy, who was then an apprentice at this hospital: the surgeon said to Mr. Davy, 'I have a case which I think you would like to see. It is a man who has been insensible for many months; he lays on his back with very few signs of life; he breathes indeed, has a pulse, and some motion in his fingers; but in all other respects he is deprived of all powers of mind, volition, or sensation: Mr. Davy went to see the case; and, on examining the patient, found that there was a slight depression on one part of the head. Being informed of the accident which had occasioned this depression, he recommended the man to be sent to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was placed under the care of Mr. Cline; and when he was first admitted into this hospital, I saw him lying on his back, breathing without any great difficulty; his pulse regular, his arms extended, and his fingers moving to and fro to the motion of his heart; so that you could count his pulse by this motion of his fingers. If he wanted food, he had the power of moving his lips and tongue; and this action of his mouth was the signal to his attendants for supplying him with that.

Mr. Cline, on examining his head, found an obvious depression; and 13 months and a few days after the accident, he was carried into the operating theatre, and there trepanned. The depressed portion of bone was elevated from the skull.—While he was lying on the table, the motion of his fingers went on during the operation, but no sooner was the portion of bone raised than it ceased. The operation was performed at one o'clock in the afternoon; and at four o'clock, as I was walking through the wards, I went up to the man's bed-side, and was surprised to see him sitting up in his bed. He raised himself on his pillow. I asked him if he felt any pain, and he immediately put his hand to his head. In four days from that time he was able to get out of bed, and began to converse; and in a few days more he was able to tell us where he came from. He recollected the circumstance of his having been pressed, and carried down to Plymouth, or Falmouth; but from that moment to the time the operation was performed (that is, for a period of 13 months and some days,) his mind had remained in a state of oblivion. He had drunk, as it were, the cup of Lethe; he had suffered a complete death, as far as regarded his mental and almost all his bodily powers; but, by removing a small portion of bone with the saw, he was once more restored to all the functions of his mind, and almost all the powers of body."

WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT.

On Friday, Nov. 21, an experiment was made by Sir Astley Cooper, at Guy's Hospital, in the presence of a large number of spectators, for the purpose of ascertaining whether liquids could be put into the stomach and removed by means of an instrument lately invented by a Mr. Reed. The experiment was completely successful. A large quantity of opium was given to a dog, and at the expiration of 33 minutes, the stomach was evacuated of its contents by means of the instrument, and appeared to be little worse for the experiment.

In a subsequent lecture, referring to his experiment, Sir Astley Cooper said—"This experiment, gentlemen, delighted me; I do not know that I have ever experienced greater pleasure in my life than I felt in going home from the hospital on that day. With respect to antidotes against the effects of poison, it is well known that they are in a great degree useless. It is impossible, for instance, to get rid of arsenic from the stomach by any remedy that can be administered. It is doubtful whether any man ever recovered from the effects of that poison by means of an antidote. So with respect to opium, when it is taken into the stomach in such large quantities that vomiting cannot be excited, the patient cannot be relieved by the exhibition of medicine, for where is the antidote against the effects of opium? A few weeks ago, a nurse in this hospital died in consequence of having swallowed opium. No relief was administered to her; but can be said, after what we saw on Friday, that no relief could have been administered to her? A short time since a patient died in the other hospital under similar circumstances; the quantity of opium taken being so large, that vomiting could not be excited by any means which were employed. I was, myself, on one occasion, called to a young lady, who had taken two ounces of the tincture of opium. It was 10 o'clock in the morning when I first saw her; I tried to excite vomiting by the sulphate of copper, given in as large doses as I could venture to administer; which I have sometimes known to succeed when all other means have proved ineffectual. It was however unavailing in this case, and I sat by this young lady from ten o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, watching the regular progress to death, without being able to administer the least relief. Let me ask you, then, gentlemen, whether an experiment of this kind is not in the highest degree

* An instrument, on the same principle, was introduced by Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, several years ago.—*Ed. Star.*

interesting, and whether we are not infinitely indebted to the man who first suggested the means of administering relief under such afflicting circumstances?"

From the Boston Recorder.
AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Lora Wellington's Statement.—At a conference of the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, held at Verona, on the 24th November, 1822, on the subject of the deplorable continuance of this mischief, in spite of the declarations, the laws, and the treaties which have interdicted and condemned it since the year 1815, the Duke of Wellington brought forward a memoir, containing observations, as to what he considered to be the causes of the evil, and pointing out different measures calculated to put an end to it. In the Memoir Lord Wellington states, that he has the means of proving that this traffic has been since the year 1815, and is at this moment, carried on to a greater extent than it has been at any former period—that, in seven months of the year 1821, not less than 38,000 human beings had been carried off from the coast of Africa into hopeless and irremediable slavery—and that not less than 352 vessels entered the rivers and ports of Africa, north of the Equator, to purchase slaves, between July 1820, and October 1821, each of which was calculated to carry off from 5 to 600 slaves.

He further states, that the traffic does not assume the usual secrecy of a contraband trade, but is carried on generally under the protection of the flag of France. And that it cannot be denied, that all attempts at prevention, imperfect as they have been found to be, have tended to increase the aggregate human sufferings and the waste of human life, in the transport of slaves from the coast of Africa to the colonies, in a ratio far exceeding the increase of positive numbers carried off in slavery. The dread of detection suggests expedients of concealment productive of the most dreadful sufferings to a cargo, with respect to which it hardly ever seems to occur to its remorseless owners that it consists of sentient beings.

Declaration of the Allied Powers.—The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, of France, of Great Britain, of Prussia, and of Russia, assembled in Congress at Verona, declare, in the name of their august sovereigns, that they continue firm in the principles and sentiments manifested by those sovereigns, in the Declaration of the 8th February, 1815; and that they have never ceased, nor ever will cease, to consider the Slave Trade as "a scourge which has too long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity"—and that they are ready to concur in every thing that may secure and accelerate the complete and final abolition of that traffic.

From the Savannah Republican.
COLUMBIA.

Being a Geographical, Statistical, Agricultural, Commercial, and Political Account of that Country, adapted for the general reader, the Merchant, and the Colonist, 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1817. London, 1823.

Our author has a sensible and well written introduction on the subject of the loan, and the recognition and colonization of Colombia, its mineral and agricultural riches, &c. Of the commercial advantages which the country presents, he says—

"Their independence once established, the Colombians will not delay opening a trade with Japan, China, and India. Their coasts, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, give them great advantages in such a trade over European nations. Porto Bello and Nicaragua will be in some years the places, where all America, bordering on the Atlantic, and probably all Europe itself, will go to purchase Indian merchandise. This change in that great trade will produce one as considerable, in the relative wealth and power of states, as that of the Cape of Good Hope. The Americans themselves will take to Bengal and China the metal which they furnish to Europe for maintaining this trade. The day when commerce shall take this new direction, and that day is not so distant as many suppose, will be that of the independence of the nations of Asia, as well as of all America, not to mention those innumerable advantages which necessarily result from unshackled commerce. The Americans of the United States have carried on the East India trade, for more than fifteen years past, with greater relative profits than the English. Those of Colombia will only have a third of the distance to sail, and will navigate on cheaper terms.

"Nor is this all: the Atlantic will be joined to the South Sea, by more than one canal. Nine easy communications between them are pointed out by M. de Humboldt in his political essay on New Spain. Since 1789, boats have sailed up through the ravine of La Raspadura to Choise, by which they have passed from the Pacific Ocean into the Sea of the Antilles. A canal across the Isthmus of Panama, would be a matter of no great difficulty. An Isthmus of only thirty miles between two oceans, cannot be an insuperable barrier to the inventive genius and perseverance of man in the present age; and the ground is generally thought by late travellers to be more suitable for an enterprise of this kind, than the academicians have reported."

Colombia is bounded on the north by the province of Costa Rica in Guatemala and the Caribbean Sea; on the east, by the Atlantic and British Guiana; on the south by Portuguese Guiana, the river Marañon, and Peru; and on the west, by the Pacific Ocean. It thus extends from the 12th degree of northern latitude, in its eastern portion nearly to the equator, and in its western, nearly to the 70th degree of southern latitude.

The eastern portion of this vast region was formerly called Venezuela or Carracas; the western portion, New Grenada, or Cundinamarca; and the south western extremity of the latter, Quito. The whole is now united in the republic of Colombia. The Cordillera of the Andes crosses the country from the north to the south, a length of 4200 miles. In Colombia, the greatest altitude of the Andes is conjectured to take place nearly under the equator, where the one of Chimborazo rises to the amazing height of 7147 yards above the level of the sea, but the Cordillera of Carracas, which is on the average 4500 feet in height, occasionally exceeds 8000. The mountain of Quila is 8465 feet above the sea.

Colombia has several lakes, particularly the lake of Maracaibo, which is 130 miles

long, 90 broad, and communicates with the Gulf of Venezuela. Its rivers are large and numerous, particularly the Orinoco. The total population of Colombia is 2,644,600 persons.

Advertisements.

Star and Luminary.

TO accommodate subscribers for these publications, as far as practicable, the Agents are hereby authorized to receive, in every section of the country, such money as passes currently in the operation of business. In the Western and Southwestern parts of the country these funds may be applied, without hesitation, to the Carey station, in Michigan Territory; to the Valley Towns mission, in the Cherokee Nation; to the Withington Station, in the Creek Nation; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention;—and even produce may be received, in all cases in which it can be made use of for the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.—In all such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S. Meehan, the publisher.

LIST OF AGENTS.

MAINE.
Portland—Rev. Thomas B. Ripley.
Hallowell—Rev. Daniel Chessman.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Hebron—Rev. Stephen Pillsbury.
Newport—Mr. Royal Stow.
VERMONT.
Windsor—Rev. Romo Elton.
Monkton—Rev. Peter Chase.
Georgia—Rev. Alvah Sabin.
Castleton—Rev. Abel Woods.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston—Lincoln & Edmunds.
Worcester—Rev. Jonathan Going.
Salem—John Moriarty, Esq.
Plymouth—Rev. Adoniram Judson.
Northboro—Mr. Asaph Rice.
Haverhill—Deacon John Hasseltine.
Agawam—Rev. Thomas Barrett.
RHODE ISLAND.
Providence—Rev. Peter Ludlow.
Pawtucket—Rev. David Benedict.
CONNECTICUT.
Hartford—Rev. Elisha Cushman.
New Haven—Rev. B. M. Hill.
Bristol—G. Mitchell, Esq. Post Master.
NEW YORK.
New York—Thomas Stokes, Esq.
Rev. Charles G. Sommers.
Herbert C. Thompson.
Poughkeepsie—Alfred Raymond.
Hudson—Rev. Howard Malcolm.
New Woodstock—Rev. John Peck.
Johann—Rev. Elkanah Crockett.
Bristol—Rev. Solomon Goodale.
Utic—Rev. E. F. Wiley.
Fredonia—Rev. E. E. Tucker.
Mount Pleasant—Wm. Sing, Esq.
Sandy Hill—Rev. Calvin H. Swain.
Westport—Gideon H. Hammond, Esq.
NEW JERSEY.
Burlington—Rev. James E. Welch.
Bridgeport—Rev. H. Southley.
Bordenton—Mrs. Mary C. Smith.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia—Mr. John J. Schieser.
Mercuria Hook—Joseph Walker, Esq.
Holmesburg—Rev. David Jones.
Hilltown—Rev. Joseph Mathias.
Pittsburg—Wm. H. Hart, Esq.
Washington—Hugh Wilson, Esq.
Doylestown—Wm. Watt, Esq.
Mount Republic—Sheldon Norton, Esq.
Springfield—Rev. Thomas B. Beebe.
Birmingham, Huntingdon co.—J. B. Ryal.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington—Samuel Harker, Esq.
Millsboro—Wm. D. Waples, Esq.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore—Rev. John Healey.
Montgomery, c. h.—Rev. Joseph Jones.
Salisbury—Daniel Davis, Esq.
Vienna—Thomas H. Ball, Esq.
Harnersville—Rev. Wm. Sedwick.
Elkton—Mr. William Kinkead.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
JOHN S. MEEHAN, at the Columbian Office, Washington City.
VIRGINIA.
Fredericksburg—Rev. Wm. James, and Rev. Daniel Davis.
Richmond—Madison Walthall, Esq.
George Roper, Esq.
Norfolk—Rev. Samuel Cornelius.
Portsmouth—Rev. David M. Woodson.
Lynchburg—Rev. Daniel Williams.
Halifax County—Rev. D. B. McGhee.
Accomac—Rev. Noah Davis.
King of Queen County—Wm. Fleet, Esq.
King Wm. County—Dr. W. Gwathmey.
Upperville—Rev. John L. Dagg.
Wattsborough—Rev. Sterling Smith.
Buckhannon—D. J. Jackson, Esq.
Charlotte County—Wm. W. Lester, Esq.
Rev. A. W. Clapton.
Jamestown—Mr. E. Woodfin.
Liberty—W. R. Porter, Esq. P. M.
Prince Ed. County—Capt. J. Foster.
Watkins Store—B. J. Jamieson Watkins.
Leadsville, Randolph co.—E. Kittle.
Shenandoah—Thomas Buck, Jr. P. M.
Shenandoah co.—Rev. Ambrose Boeten.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Raleigh—Sonthey Bund, Esq.
Wake county—Rev. J. Purdy.
Edenton—Thomas Brownrigg, Esq.
Newbern—Rev. Joseph A. Warner.
Hillsboro—Mr. John L. Turner.
Fort Defiance—Rev. Reuben Coffee.
Swannanoa—James Whitaker, Esq.
New Hanover co.—George Pennell.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Charleston—William Riley.
Edgefield—Rev. Basil Manley.
Society Hill—John F. Wilson, Esq.
Georgetown—Peter Cuttino, Esq.
Darlington c. h.—Timothy Dargan, Esq.
Greenville c. h.—Rev. W. B. Johnson.
Hamburg—J. M. Scott.
GEORGIA.
Savannah—Josiah Penfield, Esq.
Smyth—Rev. G. O. Seiven.
Milledgeville—James Barrow, Esq.
Powellton—Rev. Jesse Mercer.
Eatonton—Wm. Flottnoy, Esq.
Salem—Rev. Adiel Sherwood.
Grantville—Mr. Hermon Mercer.
ALABAMA.
Florence—Rev. Hosea Halcombe.
Flomenville—Rev. Jeremiah Burns.
Clio—D. A. Ramsdell, Esq.
Greensborough—Rev. Joseph Ryan.
Cowland—Rev. Henry W. Hodges.
Perry c. h.—Rev. Wm. Calloway.
Spurta—Rev. Alexander Travis.

Montgomery—John Gindrat, Esq.
Greenville—James Lane, Esq.
Marion—James L. Gore, Esq.

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville—E. Hickey, Esq.
Nashville—Robert C. Foster, Esq.
Franklin—Rev. Garner McGinnis.
Port Royal—Rev. Sugg Fort.
Sevierville—M. C. Rogers, Esq.
Tazewell—H. Graham, Esq. P. M.

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—Rev. B. Davis.
Woodville—Rev. David Cooper.
Monticello—Rev. Geo. W. King.
Liberty—Rev. Samuel Marsh.
Columbia—Mr. Randolph Stoval.

LOUISIANA.

St. Francisville—Rev. J. Smith.
Jackson—William Fulmore, Esq.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Gen. Duff Green.
Newport—Rev. Lewis Williams.

ILLINOIS.

Cherry Grove—Rev. John M. Peck.
Daniel Williams, Esq.

INDIANA.

Lafayetteville—Rev. J. F. Ferris.
Salem—Rev. James M. Coy.
Livonia—Rev. Rice M. Coy.
Wayne county—Aaron Martin, Esq.
Bloomington—Wm. Bruce, Esq.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville—Spencer H. Clack.
Lexington—Dr. Fishback.
Georgetown—H. W. Rankin, Esq.
Campbellsville—Rev. John Chandle.
Bloomfield—James Cain, Esq.
Danville—Rev. Thomas Hand.
Mayfield—Rev. Walter Warder.
Morgantown—Rev. Wm. C. Buck.
Hopkinsville—Rev. Wm. C. Warder.
Russellville—Joseph F. Piper, P. M.
Williamsburg—Le Roy Ewell, P. M.

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Henry Miller.
Zanesville—Jeremiah Dale, Esq.
Delaware—Rev. Jacob Drake.
Lewistown—A. H. Dunley, Esq.
Lancaster—George Ring, Esq.
New Lisbon—Rev. J. Brown.
Centerville—Rev. John Mason.
Urbana—Zephaniah Luce, Esq.
T. Wadgate—Rev. Simon Woodruff.
Marietta—O. Emerson, Esq.
Cox's Roads—J. L. Meredith, P. M.

To Magistrates, Constables,

A GENERAL assortment of Blanks for Justices of the Peace, for sale on reasonable terms at this office.
Nov. 8.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

FOR SALE, at the Nursery of the late Mr. Rock Creek, near Washington, extensive assortment of Fruit trees; Ornamental, Forest, and Evergreen trees; Grapes and vines for Arbours; Flowering Green House trees and plants, Bulbous flowers, and Herbaceous plants. A large quantity of the American Hedging Tree, Pyracantha, or Evergreen Thorn.

Cuts ought can be had by application to subscriber, and of Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, the General Post Office, in Washington, or EDWARD M. LINTHICUM, corner of Bridge High streets, Georgetown, who will attend all orders left with them, and trees will be delivered at either place without charge.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, to his establishment, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction. Aided by their support, he hopes soon to make it equal to any in the United States, for the extent, variety, and quality of fruit, and the quality of the trees.
JOSHUA PERLIN, Proprietor.

Feb. 28.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops.

THIS new and elegant Balsam balm stands unrivalled in its merits, for Coughs, colds, and hoarseness, and is a medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time, as this composition; such case occurs, but may be removed by the use of it, many having lately used it in consumptions with the most surprising success who were given up by the most skillful physicians. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for time past, been troubled with a violent cough, and has been in very delicate health, and having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of which in a very short time, she found great relief, her cough has entirely left her, and she has gained her strength. JOHN W. JENKINS, Hudson, 12th Mo. 1819.

Affirmed before me,

JOSEPH D. MONTAGUE,

Recorder of the City of New York.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern, I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I was violently cold in the latter part of the year, which created a violent cough, and difficulty breathing, which was very distressing, and by taking a few doses of the said Drops, was entirely cured of my cough, and my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,

Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.

This is to certify, that, in June 1819, I was seized with a distressing cough, pain in the side, great weakness in the lungs, and continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house and sometimes to my bed; I tried every thing as I thought; but all in vain, I was at last induced to make trial of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increasing my strength, and restoring former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable medicine.

NANCY BOURNE,

Hudson, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819.

For sale by C. F. Wiltach, F. Street, the Branch Bank; by John Duckworth, avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington, and by O. M. Linthicum, Georgetown, Oct. 25—

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

VOL. III.]

The Columbian

BY A COMMITTEE OF THE

CONVENTION OF THE BA-

TION IN THE UN-

Published every

AT THE COLUMBIAN

NORTH E

WASHINGTON

Three dollars

advance, or within six m-

ing; four dollars, should

to a later period.

Advertisements by the

every succeeding insertio-

Any person, for obtain-

subscribers, shall be entit-

Communications intend-

the Columbian Star, sho-

JAMES D. KNOWLES, the

business, to JOHN S. MEE-

post paid.

Profits of the work

the Gospel.

Communi-

For the Colum

BENEVOLE

The inward satisfacti-

Christian experiences in

and of his fellow being

the unregenerate sons

nothing of; it is an em-

phatic, and as this is

Holy Spirit, and as this

in its origin, it is alie-

tribute of Jehovah him-

by the voice of nature,

ture, that God delights in

creatures. In the com-

and blessedness, the cha-

shines with transcende-

instance of this proves a

sure which the Author

the bestowment of hap-

of God stands in no ne-

from the works of h-

would be supreme, had

to exert his creating

Of twenty-six versions of the Scriptures undertaken by the translators at Serampore, thirteen were printed, eight more half printed, two printed as far as the third Gospel, and another as far as Matthew. In aid of these efforts, the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society had granted seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars in the course of the year.

The Committee of the Madras Society were printing both the Old and New Testaments in Tamil; and a version in Canarese, two Malayalam versions, and a Telugu version were in progress. The Society issue, during its second year, 1,271 Bibles and Testaments in European languages, and 3,059 copies of the Bible, or parts of it, in the languages of India. Its cash account presented a balance of about \$9,200 in favour of its income.

The Bombay Auxiliary prospers. The Gospel of Matthew in Marhatta had been in circulation more than two years. The New Testament in Guzerattee was in extensive circulation, and the Old Testament printing. The Society, since its formation, had distributed 2,086 Bibles and 4,410 Testaments. The receipts for the year were not far from \$950, and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, about \$6,500.

The Colombo Society is making progress in translating and printing the Cingalese Bible. The book of Genesis had excited so much attention among the Cingalese as to call for a new edition of 1,000 copies. Upwards of 1,300 copies of the Bible, or parts of it, had been issued during the year, in 7 different languages.

The whole Bible in Chinese was expected soon to leave the press under the direction of Dr. Morrison. The Missionaries at Singapore had applied for 1,000 copies of the Chinese Testament.

The funds of the Auxiliary in New South Wales were in a prosperous state. It had received large contributions from the Branch Society in Van Diemen's Land, and from Bible associations in several towns. Since its formation, it had remitted to the parent Society, \$6,000, and circulated in the colony 3,773 Bibles and Testaments.

In the Society Islands the Gospels of Matthew, Luke, and John had been printed by the Missionaries in the Tahitian language.

Africa.—The Sierra Leone Auxiliary had pursued its exertions, during five years, with undiminished activity. From the report of the South African Auxiliary it appeared, that many of the Dutch and English colonists, as well as of the Hottentots, were desirous of possessing the word of God. To this Auxiliary the British and Netherlands Societies had sent supplies of Bibles.—The Report of the Bible Society in the Island of Mauritius had not been received.

America.—In South America the word of God had obtained, in many places, a most encouraging reception. At Buenos Ayres a small auxiliary had been formed. In the Brazils, Chili, Peru, the Carracas and Honduras, copies of the Scriptures had been distributed and well received. At Pernambuco some Portuguese Bibles were distributed to "crowds of applicants." At Lima 500 Spanish Bibles were sold in two days.

At Demarara, Essequibo, Berbice and Trinidad, the distribution of the Scriptures had produced some good effects.

From the Honduras Auxiliary \$207 had been received. An auxiliary recently formed in the Island of Jamaica had raised nearly 3000. currency. Auxiliaries at Kingston, Antigua, and Barbadoes are mentioned. In the Bahama Islands there is a great demand for the Scriptures. The Treasurer of the Bermuda Auxiliary had \$666 waiting to be remitted.

We omit the notices of the American and Philadelphia Bible Societies.

The issues of the Montreal Society in its third year had been nearly double the issues of the two former years. A Committee had been appointed for the purpose of supplying vessels in the port. It was stated that all vessels from the mother country except one had been found adequately supplied with Bibles.

The Nova Scotia Society had issued 588 Bibles and Testaments from its depository at Halifax, during the year.—The Ladies' Society at Miramichi had remitted \$222 to the parent Society.—The Hudson's Bay Auxiliary had made a second remittance amounting to \$428.

From Labrador the committee had received the most satisfactory intelligence respecting the benefits which the Esquimaux converts had derived from the perusal of the Scriptures transmitted to that country for their use.

Five hundred copies of the Greenland New Testament had been recently despatched to that country.

Domestic.—The Committee report an increase in the free contributions of auxiliary Societies during the past year to the amount of nearly \$40,000. It is spoken of as matter of interesting reflection, and of devout thanksgiving, that of the contributions remitted from different parts of the country, so large a proportion should have been derived from the humble offerings of the poor.

Among the numerous and efficient auxiliaries in Scotland, that at Edinburgh was supported by 76 Branch Societies and Associations; and had remitted to the Parent Society, during the year, \$5,806, of which 4,444 was a free contribution. The Glasgow Auxiliary, supported by a Branch and forty-eight associations, had remitted \$3,644, of which 2,311 was a free contribution; and the Presbytery of Glasgow had remitted \$2,602, in part of their thirteenth annual collection.

The Hibernian Society was assisted by 147 auxiliaries and associations. It had received, during the year, \$19,300; and 8,628 Bibles and 7,949 Testaments had issued from its depository.

The number of copies of the Scriptures which issued from the depository of the British and Foreign Bible Society, during the year ending March 31, 1892, was 123,127 Bibles and 136,723 Testaments, which, together with those issued from foreign presses at the expense of the Society, make a total, since the commencement of the institution, of 3,873,474 copies of the Holy Scriptures.

CONCLUSION.

From the concluding remarks of the Committee we make the following extract: A review of the state of the British and Foreign Bible Society, both in its domestic

concerns and foreign relations, must forcibly impress on its members the duty of renewed gratitude and thanksgiving to the Author of all good, for the success which has attended their efforts, in the circulation of His holy word. Ascribing the glory of this success to Him alone, and relying on the continuance of the Divine favour, they may confidently persevere in their charitable endeavours to supply the spiritual want of their Christian brethren at home and abroad, or the more pressing exigencies of those countries, over which the Sun of Righteousness has not yet cast his reviving beams.

It is a melancholy reflection, that, although 18 centuries are nearly elapsed, since the Gospel began to be propagated, considerably more than one half of the population of the earth is still immersed in the gloom of paganism, or bound in the iron fetters of Mahomedan superstition.

A pious divine of the seventeenth century, contemplating this deplorable destitution, thus expressed his feelings: "I cannot be affected so much with the calamities of my own relations, or of the country of my nativity, as with the case of the heathen, Mahomedan, and ignorant nations of the earth. No part of my prayers is so deeply serious, as that for the conversion of the ignorant and the infidel world; that God's name may be sanctified, and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven." It is impossible not to sympathize with the piety which dictated these sentiments.

In the augmented happiness of mankind the Society looks for its reward; and above all, it is animated with the hope, that the Scriptures thus distributed may, through the Divine blessing, become to them who receive them the power of God to their salvation.

Your Committee will now conclude their Report in the language of the evangelical prophet, so naturally presented to their recollection by the facts which have been stated in elucidation of the benefits of Bible Societies.

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, thy God reigneth."

Missionary.

MISSION TO HAYTI.

From the American Baptist Magazine.

MASSACHUSETTS BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In some of the preceding numbers of the Magazine we have given several extracts from the letters of Rev. Mr. Paul, the Society's missionary to Hayti. Mr. P. has lately returned to his country, having fulfilled the object of his immediate destination; and it may be interesting to our readers to be made acquainted with a brief and connected account of the result of his labours.

Mr. P. sailed from Boston on the 31st of May, in the schooner Alert, Capt. Lindsey. His passage was gratuitously furnished by the liberality of the Hon. William Gray. Mr. P. has been supplied with French and Spanish tracts by Rev. Mr. Jenks; with Bibles by John Tappan, Esq. Treasurer of the Mass. Bible Society, and with several letters of introduction, through the politeness of W. Ropes, Esq. of Boston. The American Bible Society also commissioned him as the bearer of a splendid copy of the Bible to his Excellency President Boyer.

After a very pleasant passage of 22 days, during which he received every token of kindness from Capt. Lindsey and crew, Mr. Paul arrived at Cape Haytien. Here he found the officers of the custom house, and every person to whom his mission became known, eager to receive Bibles. He remained here at this time but a week, being anxious to present his credentials to the President, and solicit permission to preach the Gospel of Christ to his countrymen under the protection of the government. He sailed for Port-au-Prince about the 1st, and arrived there on the 4th of July. After some delay he succeeded in obtaining an audience with the President, and the result of the interview was highly satisfactory. Mr. Paul stated to his Excellency his object, and was allowed freely to urge the importance to the government of a free and full toleration of religion. This subject, a delicate one in a newly organized government, and in a Catholic country, Mr. Paul managed with great judgment and discretion. At the close of the conversation, in which Gen. Ingineau acted as interpreter, and to which President Boyer listened with deep attention, Gen. Ingineau said to Mr. Paul, "I have the pleasure to inform you, that it is the will and pleasure of his Excellency that you be permitted, and you are hereby permitted, to preach the Gospel in private houses and halls; but owing to the present uninformed state of the lower class of the people, from a regard to your own personal safety he wishes you to be prudent in conducting your meetings, especially in the evening. His Excellency hopes that in a few years meeting houses will be erected and religious privileges enjoyed as they are in the United States of America." It may be proper here to remark, that at this time and in subsequent communications, Mr. Paul was given distinctly to understand, that owing to the state of society, tumult might be excited by incautious methods of religious instruction, and he might be exposed to inconvenience before the disorders could be quelled; but that the government would do all in its power to protect him, and that in the judicious discharge of his ministry he should be allowed to suffer no molestation.

After spending a few weeks in Port-au-Prince, in which time he visited families, distributed Bibles, and prosecuted the business of his mission, Mr. P. returned in the latter part of August to Cape Haytien. Before his departure he was treated with every mark of respect and regard by Gen. Ingineau, and was furnished by him with a very handsome letter to Gen. Magny, the Commander in chief at the Cape. In this letter not only was Mr. Paul spoken of with great kindness, but was expressly declared to be under the protection of the government. His passage on this occasion was gratuitously furnished by Capt. Nash, of Boston, who has, on several occasions, rendered to Mr. Paul important services, which the Board would most gratefully acknowledge.

After his arrival at Cape Haytien, a commodious hall was hired, and furnished by several gentlemen and natives, for a place of public worship. In this place Mr. Paul commenced preaching, and continued to occupy it for this purpose till his embarkation for the United States. His number of hearers varied, but was on some occasions as many as 200. The week days were generally occupied in visiting families and in distributing the Scriptures. Applications for Bibles were frequent. He was often solicited to bestow them when passing through the streets, and repeatedly found, after having been absent from his lodgings, for a few hours, that five or six applications for Bibles had been made before his return. He found the people universally willing to hear; but as he does not speak French, his opportunities of doing good by public teaching among the natives were not so great as he could have wished. It was affecting, he remarks, to observe the eagerness with which the hearers listened, and the regret they manifested at not being able to understand the preacher.

Throughout the whole course of his labours and teachings, in public and in private, not a single case occurred in which he was treated with disrespect. On the contrary, every one seemed to wish well to his object, and manifested a desire to further it by all the means in their power. In not a single instance did he meet with the semblance of molestation. On one occasion, doubtless for the first time in the island of St. Domingo, he administered the ordinance of baptism by immersion. The spectators were universally as solemn and respectful as they would have been in any part of the United States.

Before the departure of Mr. Paul from Cape Haytien, President Boyer and Gen. Ingineau arrived there from Port-au-Prince. Just before the vessel sailed, Mr. Paul called on Gen. Ingineau at the government house, to inform him of his intended return. "On this occasion," says Mr. Paul, "he took me by the hand, and was pleased to say, that he was very sorry that I was about to leave the island. But it was with pleasure he could announce to me, that by my prudent conduct I had merited the implicit confidence of his Excellency, himself, and the government; and that they and himself wished me a pleasant passage, and hoped my absence would be short." Gen. Magny expressed at parting the same sentiments. Indeed, the wish for Mr. Paul's speedy return seems to have been very general.

Mr. Paul sailed from Cape Haytien Dec. 25, and in 13 days arrived at the Vineyard. From this place, having been detained several days by contrary winds, he came to Boston by land. He has been absent from home about 8 months, during which time, through the goodness of providence, not a single unpleasant occurrence transpired.

We may thus consider the great object of Mr. Paul's first destination accomplished. It is now ascertained, that Hayti is a field white for the gospel harvest. It is ascertained that the government is decidedly favourable to toleration, and is only restrained from the public avowal of its sentiments by a prudent apprehension, that it might, by sudden innovation, alarm the prejudices of an uninformed people. And more than this it is ascertained that the gospel may be publicly and steadily preached in the second town in the republic, without exciting any expression of unkindness; nay, with as much security from molestation as in any town in our own country.

Religious.
From the Christian Watchman.

Cherokee Mission.—The religious attention amongst the Cherokees at Carmel, late Talony, still continued on the 12th of January. Nine Cherokees, and one white woman, wife of a Cherokee, have been admitted to the participation of church privileges. Several others give evidence of a gracious state, and others manifest a state of mind highly encouraging to the hopes of the missionaries. October 26, Mr. Butrick preached at New-Town, the seat of government of the Cherokee nation. The chiefs and headmen of the nation were present, and the meeting was held in the room occupied, during the council, by the Supreme Court. He spoke by an interpreter, and his address was concerning the Holy Bible, its origin, its importance, &c. Perfect order was maintained; and the Sabbath is observed as in Christian societies.

At the Mission Station at Dwight, the Indians clothe their own children in English style, and are desirous to send more of them to the school than can be accommodated. A full-blooded Cherokee, who understood not a word of English when he entered the school at Dwight, has in three months learnt to read intelligibly in the New Testament.

Education of Females in India.—A new Society for this object has been recently formed at Serampore. The meeting at which it was organized was held at the house of Dr. Marshman. The Schools are to be on the model of that under the direction of Miss Cooke.

Distribution of Tracts in Spain.—An agent of the "Continental Society," who visited Spain during the last summer, for the purpose of promoting the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants by the distribution of Tracts, &c. writes that, when undertaking the execution of the design in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, he was apprehended and taken to prison as a spy; it being supposed that the Tracts were seditious publications. If this were any thing more than an ostensible reason for an act proceeding really from very different motives from those assigned, this fact gives a deplorable idea of the ignorance of the people.

The Bengal Missionary Society has established a school-press, which has printed in English and other languages, since its establishment, 17,000 tracts. The Society has also established a school for the education of native females, and Chapels for public worship, at six different places.

Benevolence.—List of the charitable establishments in London in the year 1892.

1. Forty-three Free-Schools, in which 4000 children are either educated or supported, or both. 2. Seventeen Schools for children wholly destitute and forsaken. 3. Two hundred and thirty-seven Parish Schools, supported by voluntary contributions, in which from 10,000 to 12,000 children are educated. 4. Twenty-two Hospitals for sick, infirm, or lying-in patients. 5. Two Lunatic Hospitals. 6. One hundred and seven Poor-houses, for the support of indigent aged persons. 7. Eighteen establishments for the relief of specific classes of the unfortunate, poor, and helpless. 8. Twenty Dispensaries, from which medicine is gratuitously distributed to the poor.

In all these establishments it is calculated that nearly four millions of dollars are annually expended.

Extract of a letter.

SOCIAL RELIGION IN FRANCE.

"No one who has read the history of the Reformed Churches in France, and recollects their former purity and zeal, their martyrlike courage, the fiery persecutions endured by them, and the terrible destruction wrought among them by bigotry and fanaticism can regard them without deep sympathy, or hear, without grateful joy, of the movements of spiritual life among them. This subject is the more gratifying to us as Americans, because we know that a countryman of our own has been an honoured instrument in the hands of Providence, of aiding this important cause. Mr. S. V. S. Wilder, a distinguished merchant in Paris, whose heart the Lord has opened, sometime ago determined to establish a prayer meeting in his own house. He began with three associates, and when he found it expedient to return to his own country, the meeting consisted of three hundred. On the Sabbath evening before his departure, he addressed his associates for the last time, and exhorted them not to forsake the assembling themselves together. A member of the French Chamber of Deputies, who was present, rose and invited the company to make his house their place of meeting. The offer was accepted, and this band of friends met in the deputy's house for prayer, until he was obliged to go into the country to attend to private concerns.—This occasioned a division of the increasing number of praying souls, and very opportunely two houses were offered, in which prayer meetings are held every Sabbath evening. But this is only the beginning of an excitement, which, kindled at Paris, is spreading through the Protestant population in France. You know that there is a Bible Society in Paris; a Missionary Society has also been organized there, as well as various other institutions of Christian benevolence.—Auxiliaries to these are formed in various parts of France; and among other good works they have sent our countryman, Mr. King, on a mission to Palestine, in company with Mr. Wolff, the Jewish missionary, and Mr. Fisk, who, you know, is in the employment of the American Board. Such is the good that one man may be instrumental in doing, through divine grace, in this world of sin and misery. The gentleman who has been thus blessed and honoured, I ought to remark, was, all the time, one of the busiest and most active merchants in the world. This proves that the man who has a heart to do good, will find the time."

Singular Circumstance.—An article appears in the London papers, dated Warsaw, Dec. 26, mentioning that the Jewish Rabbis and Elders have met in a general assembly at Platskow, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to the Sunday.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

Great-Britain.—The brig Emerald, Capt. Fox, has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, in the remarkably short passage of sixteen days. She brings London dates to the 18th of February, and Liverpool dates to the 21st. The British Parliament convened on the 3d of February. The King, in his speech to that body, represents the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the nation to be in a prosperous condition. He says: "At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this island, a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessings of Providence, they enjoy."

The Government has increased, by 4000, the number of men in the naval service. Mr. Canning, in one of his late speeches, says, there never was a time when the nation had better assurances, nor when so many great points were agitated,—and England must show she is able and ready for war.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th of Feb., the Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice, that he would, in March, if not anticipated by Ministers, or in the other House, move an humble address to his Majesty, praying him to take such measures as may be necessary for the recognition of the provinces of South America, which have separated themselves from Spain.

France.—This country continues in the enjoyment of prosperity and tranquillity. The King was reported to be dangerously sick on the 14th of February, and it was believed he could not live longer than a month. The Paris Moniteur, of February 16, announced officially that the King of Spain, at the solicitation of France, had signed a decree granting the liberty of free trade with South America to all nations, on the footing of an equality of duties. A convention had also been signed, regulating the occupation of Spain by the French troops, and a treaty recognising a debt of 34,000,000 francs to France.

Spain.—It is mentioned in the latest London papers, that France had made important demands upon Spain, in respect to a new organization of the government, which must be of a representative form, and a general amnesty. The re-payment to France of the sums laid out to procure the release of Ferdinand, is made a secondary object. Orders had been forwarded to the French Ministers at Madrid, and to General Bourmont, to take proper steps to enforce the representations of the Government,—that is, to withdraw the troops in case of refusal. The answer of the Court of Spain was expected in Paris on Saturday, the 14th of February; but at the latest date, (the 16th) it had not arrived.

Russia.—A Ukase of the Emperor of Russia allows all Jews residing in the Russian empire, who have embraced the Catho-

lic religion according to the rites of the Greek church, to enter the ecclesiastical orders of that religion.

Greece.—All the accounts from Greece, not even excepting the newspapers in Germany, continue to state that success still crowned the efforts of the Greeks. They had effected a landing on the island of Mytilene, and the Turks were obliged to evacuate it; and it was the triumph in the island of Negropont.

A Turkish squadron, destined to Smyrna, has been destroyed in a storm. Persia had refused to ratify the treaty with Turkey.

Mexico.—An attempt to effect a revolution in the Ministry of this country, and to expel the foreigners from office, was recently made by the military. General Labato, who is one of the most active persons connected with it, soon saw his error, and submitted. Twenty-two officers who persisted in the measure were apprehended, tried, condemned, and pardoned the next day.

Colombia.—Recent intelligence from Colombia, mentions the safe arrival of Anderson, our Minister Plenipotentiary, at Bogota. He arrived at Bogota the 10th of December, and on the 15th, he was sent to the Vice President his credentials.

DOMESTIC.

Massachusetts General Hospital.—The importance and utility of this institution, being so well known and appreciated by the whole community, it is quite unnecessary to say the Boston Centinel, to urge its importance; but its present prosperous state is gratifying to every humane heart. There are now accommodations in the General Hospital for 93 persons; by which, in ordinary cases, may be admitted 1116 patients annually.—During the year 207 patients were admitted; 68 were cured and discharged; 53 were relieved; and twelve only died. In the year 37 surgical operations were performed, several of them requiring the most skill and care. It is well known, that the surgeons and physicians who attend this institution, gratuitously, are among the most eminent of the faculty. In the Asylum for the Insane, (a branch of this institution) which was opened in October, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474

Poetry.

From Cowper's Task.
THE HAPPY MAN.

He is the happy man, whose life ev'n now
Shows somewhat of that happier life to come;
Who, doom'd to an obscure but tranquil state,
Is pleas'd with it, and, were he free to choose,
Would make his fate his choice; whom peace,
The fruit

Of virtue, and whom virtue, fruit of faith,
Prepare for happiness; bespeak him one
Content indeed to sojourn while he must
Below the skies, but having there his home.
The world o'erlooks him in her busy search
Of objects, more illustrious in her view;
And, occupied as earnestly as she,
Tho' more sublimely, he o'erlooks the world.
She scorns his pleasures, for she knows them
not;

He seeks not her's, for he has prov'd them vain.
He cannot skim the ground like summer birds
Pursuing gilded flies; and such he deems
Her honours, her emoluments, her joys.
Therefore in contemplation is his bliss,
Whose pow'r is such, that whom she lifts from
earth

She makes familiar with a Heav'n unseen,
And shows him glories yet to be reveal'd.
Not slothful he, though seeming unemployed,
And censur'd oft as useless. Still streams
Of water farest meadows, and the bird
That flutters least is longest on the wing.
Ask him, indeed, what trophies he has rais'd,
Or what achievements of immortal fame
He purposes, and he shall answer—None.
His warfare is within. There unfatigued
His fervent spirit labours. There he fights,
And there obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself,
And never with'ring wreaths, compar'd with
which

The laurels that a Caesar reaps are weeds.
Perhaps the self-approving, haughty world,
That as she sweeps him with her whistling silks
Scarcely deigns to notice him, or, if she see,
Deems him a cypher in the works of God,
Receives advantage from his noiseless hours,
Of which she little dreams. Perhaps she owes
Her sunshine and her rain, her blooming spring
And plentiful harvest, to the pray'r he makes.
When, Isaac like, the solitary saint
Walks forth to meditate at even tide,
And think on her, who thinks not for herself.

Miscellany.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

The following excellent remarks on a deeply interesting subject, are extracted from an oration or sermon by the Rev. Edward Irving, the celebrated Scotch Preacher:

"There is in every nature a preference of its own will, and a reluctance to surrender it to another. It is not till after many struggles that a mother gains the mastery of her child, and not till after much discipline that a youth gives willingly to the tasks of his teacher." And to the moral and decent customs of life we know that many youths can never bring themselves to conform at all, but set them at open defiance or hide in secrecy their violation of them. After twenty years training to what is honourable and good, never omitted for a day, and hardly for a single hour, with the constant presence of examples and the constant terror of censures, such is the urgency of nature, and her reluctance to control, that a youth shall no sooner remove from the neighbourhood of his early restraints, than he will cast them at his feet and take the whole scope of his self-willfulness; and thus many run to ruin when they leave the home of their father, and the eye of their friends. Let us not be amazed, therefore, that the statutes of the Lord, to which there is no constant or sufficient training of parents and of masters, and which take under their control not only the form and fashion of life, but the whole thoughts and intentions of the heart, should fare the same, and have a fearful struggle with nature's independence.

Now by the same means of early discipline and example by which we were brought to acquiesce in the government of our parents, the mastery of our teachers, and the authority of life's many forms and customs, we shall be most likely to acquiesce in the statutes of the Lord. Just as no parent who wished his child to be a well-doing member of society, would for the first years of his life turn him adrift from counsel and correction, but find for him masters to instruct, and patterns to copy after; adding to all, the influence of his own parental authority and affection—even so, if you would have your child to flourish in religious life, you must not sequester the subject of religion from your table or your household, nor keep him in the dark till he arrive at the years of reflection; but from the first dawn of thought and effort of will, teach him with a winning voice, and with a gentle hand lead him into the ways of God. The raw opinion that a certain maturity of judgment must be tarried for before entering into religious conference with our children, comes of that notion which pervades the religious world, that religion rests upon the concoction of certain questions in Theology, to which mature years are necessary; whereas it rests upon the authority of God, which a child can comprehend so soon as it can the authority of its father; the love of Christ, which a child can comprehend so soon as it can the love of its mother; the assistance of the Spirit, which it can comprehend so soon as it is alive to the need of instruction or of help from its parents.

Now we must confess it hath seldom fallen to us to see religion taught in the family with that diligence with which good manners, parental respect and deference to custom are taught. The right and wrong of things is not distinguished with reference to the divine command, but with reference to the opinion of others and the ways of the world. Excellence is not urged from the approbation of God, and the imitation of Christ and the rewards of heaven; but out of emulation of rivals, and ambition of the world's places. Companions are not sought according to their piety, their virtue, and

their general worth, but according to their rank and their prospects in life. To which neglect of means, parents do often add the practical contradiction of religion; entertaining worldly views of most subjects, religious views of almost none; and for six days in the week banishing the face and form of religion from the eyes of their household. What glorious opportunities are these for the despatch of Satan to reveal in the mind impressible as wax, wandering after novelty, and thirsting after knowledge of good and ill, unbound by habit and roving in its freedom, from within and without solicited to evil; in this, the spring-time of human character, when ye the husbandmen of your children's minds should be labouring the soil, and spreading it out to the sun of righteousness, and sowing it with the seeds of the everlasting word; ye are leaving it waste and undefended, for the enemy to enter in and sow it with the tares of wickedness, to take root and flourish, and choke any good seed which the ministers of grace may chance afterwards to scatter."

From Blackwood's Magazine.

After making some remarks on the slanderous works of Faux, and other travellers in the United States, the writer says, of Washington Irving:

We wish from our hearts he would turn, or rather return, to the portraiture of transatlantic manners.—His Sketch-book was admirable; but how infinitely superior the American part of it to the English! His Bracebridge-Hall was admirable too; but what did it contain that could bear a moment's comparison with Rip Van Winkle, or the Legend of Sleepy Hollow? But to speak the plain truth, Diedrick Knickerbocker is, after all, our favourite. There is more richness of humour, and there is more strength of language too, in those earlier efforts—and why, simply because the humour is thoroughly transatlantic, and the language that of a man describing what he knows, in all the secure knowledge of native experience. We have plenty of people who can describe English manor-houses more from the life than he, and there is no want of people, who can describe German *schlossens*; but who, except Washington Irving, can portray the manners of America, in a style fitted for the thorough comprehension of European readers? If he takes to it now, he will describe them infinitely better for the experience he has had of other men and modes of life. He may, in neglecting this walk, be a most elegant English author, but by adhering to it, he must be the first man in a walk of his own.

Never were more abundant materials in the (almost) exclusive possession of any one man of genius and we cannot but regret to see him neglecting them so much as he seems to do now-a-days. He can never be a Fielding, a Smollet, or even a Goldsmith here; but there, what might he not be? Even his countrymen will prefer English pictures of English manners, and German descriptions of German manners, to the best he can ever produce.—But who is there to fill his place in the description of American manners, either for our behoof, or for the behoof of the Americans themselves?—Who would not have preferred a Pennsylvania farm house, to an English hall from him? Who would not give fifty such English generalizations as he can fashion, for one distinct portrait of a genuine old Washingtonian? Why should he dabble among English poachers, when we have our own Crabbe, and the hunters of a thousand savanna's *carent vate sacro*? We don't want him to describe the lap-dogs of our maiden aunts—who are the pets of his? As for "students of Salamanca," "Serenades," and "Donna Isabella," we had certainly indulged the hope that they were all entombed forever in the same grave with Hassan the son of Albumazar, the Dervish of Mount Libanus, and the Vision of Osymon Benomar.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.
THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD.

The researches of Professor Buckland, of Oxford University in England, are daily becoming more interesting and satisfactory, as they are continually bringing to light new objects of contemplation from 'the world before the flood.' He has lately published a new work on this subject, called *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, which probably has not reached this country, but we find an interesting account of it in the last Quarterly Review, by which we are supplied with a brief view of *antediluvian geology* in the state to which it has now arrived.

It is well known that certain modern philosophers a few years ago framed a system, by which they thought to overthrow the credibility of the Holy Scriptures by the evidence they pretended to derive from the earth and inanimate nature generally. The credit which this system obtained for a time, is partly to be imputed to the fact that it occupied the ground before and for some time after devoted to some puerile suggestions on the other side, so far inferior in research and ingenuity as to injure the very cause they were intended to support. The remains of a former world lie thickly scattered in every country, in some places exposed on the surface, and in others brought to light only by the wearing away of streams, and the excavations in mines and quarries; yet they have lain until the present age in their native confusion, and serving little else than to excite the curiosity of the unlearned, and to convince the wise of the inadequacy of their powers. Within a few years the various branches of natural science have made a progress which promises soon to bring them to perfection, and to this is to be attributed in a great measure the light which is now opening upon the vast and almost boundless subject of the antediluvian world. The confused mass of rocks and earths, of which the surface of our globe is formed, together with the remains of vegetables and animals with which they are often mingled and concentered, have been made to undergo the scrutiny of their respective sciences, and to furnish materials for a system complete and satisfactory beyond every thing that could have been anticipated.

Professor Cuvier, the French naturalist, has probably contributed more than any other man to the progress of that department of science to which Mr. Buckland has devoted much of his attention, and that principally by his advances in Comparative Anatomy.—Although his writings are said to furnish no evidence of his being attached to the doctrines of the Bible, his researches have proved of the most efficient aid in their support; for since the dissection of

plants and animals has become an object of most intimate study, proofs have been continually developing to show, that a state of things has existed upon the earth corresponding with that described in the book of Genesis, "the fountains of the great deep were broken up," and "the tops of the mountains were covered."

We cannot speak from our own knowledge of the pleasures furnished by a practical acquaintance with the details of this science; this is ground set apart exclusively for the enjoyment of men of retirement and learning. But we do not hesitate to recommend the study with the utmost confidence to all whose taste and situation enables them to pursue it, as one grateful, gratifying, and well worthy of attention.—Most of the other branches of natural history are so connected with it, that the study of diluvian remains may be regarded as an exercise for improvement in those branches: a most happy illustration of principles and doctrines already acquired. It is difficult for the imagination to conceive of any thing which would throw such an additional interest upon the study of natural science, as this unexpected light from the antediluvian world. From the progress which has been lately made in this new course of investigation, it may reasonably be expected that many and most interesting discoveries remain to be unfolded: for since philosophers have formed an extensive system of geology, have applied the rules of botany, anatomy, conchology, &c. to the organic remains long since discovered, and have begun to explore the regions in which they were found, with reference to what they already know of the habits of similar plants and animals, they are able to inform us that five or six thousand years ago the laws of the present system of natural science were in full force; that, inanimate nature, when its tacit language is understood, lends all its eloquence for the support of Holy Writ; and that nothing is wanting but sufficient intelligence on the part of men, to point out even the courses of the waters of the universal deluge, and the habitations and employment of different animals when overtaken by the flood. For the minute investigation of the subject the world is indebted to Mr. Buckland. With materials derived principally from others, he has applied himself most successfully to this course of inquiry. In the words of the Reviewers, he "has first presented us with a distinct and detailed view of a state of animal life previous to the deluge. All that we could infer was that the animals perished. Their habits, their instincts, their food, and their mode of life, were all involved in utter, and as it would seem, in hopeless uncertainty." "The Tartars suppose the diluvian bones that they find to be the bones of genii: our ancestors called the large ones those of giants; we now ascertain with precision, not only the component parts of elephants, horses, oxen, deer, but we speak with confident familiarity of 'the teeth of water-rats,' 'the left ulna of a lark, or 'the coracoid process of the right scapula of a duck,' that was eaten before the deluge."

From the New-York Evening Post.
BEES.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is generally practised in France:—In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small pit, previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs: then having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remain between them, take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the old hive, ascend and adhere to the new one. Then gently lift up the upper hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding midsummer-day, that the bees may have time, before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through the winter.

From the London Medico-Chirurgical Review and Journal of Medical Science.
VACCINATION.

By endowing an Institution in this metropolis for gratuitous vaccination, and for supplying lymph to applicants in all parts of the kingdom, free of expense, the British government has made an effort to diffuse the benefits of vaccination, which is highly creditable. By making application to the (the national vaccine) establishment in an enclosure addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, lymph can be obtained free of all expense. In despot governments the extent to which vaccination has been carried is astonishing. In Russia, no less than 1,200,000 received the benefit of it, between the years 1804 and 1812; in Denmark, the small pox no longer exists; and in a circular addressed in July, 1816, to all magistrates and bishops in that country, it was ordered that all should be vaccinated, without a compliance with which injunction no individual could be received at confirmation, admitted into any school or public institution, or bound apprentice to any trade. Priests were also forbidden to marry those who had not either had the small or cow pox. In Prussia, if any person happened to die of small pox, they were directed by an edict, published in 1816, to be buried within 24 hours, silently and unattended, without the tolling of a bell; and in such veneration is the great discoverer of vaccination held, that the 14th of May is made an annual festival to commemorate the day on which he made his first experiment. None but medical men regularly educated, were allowed to vaccinate in the kingdom of Bavaria, and each was required to keep a register, which was returned to the government every three months. For this trouble they were rewarded according to the zeal they manifested in the cause.

With the hope of wholly banishing the small pox, it was enacted, by Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria, that from July, 1808, all persons above a certain age, who continue to neglect to be vaccinated, should be fined, by an increasing penalty every year, so long as they refused to take the means for their own protection. Violent inoculation was forbidden, and a penalty

enforced against all those who performed or submitted to it. Measures equally coercive, are now in force in the Kingdom of Württemberg.

From the Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.
ADVANTAGE OF SILK WAISTCOATS

The power of electricity over the body is well known. In fact, we can never enjoy health nor comfort without a proper portion of it in the system.—When this portion is deficient, we feel languid and heavy, and very foolishly pronounce a libel on the blood, which is quite innocent, while we never suspect the damp atmosphere of robbing us of our electricity. Yet so it is.—In dry weather, whether it be warm, cold, or frosty, we feel light and spirited, because dry air is a slow conductor of electricity, and leaves us to enjoy its luxuries. In moist or rainy weather we feel oppressed and drowsy, because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity, which is the buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor of electricity, to prevent its escape from the body; and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor, that the thunder-bolt, or the forked lightning itself, could not pass through the thinnest silk handkerchief, provided, always, that it be quite dry. Those, therefore, who are apt to become low spirited and listless in damp weather, will find silk waistcoats, drawers, and stockings, the most powerful of all cordials. Flannel is also good, but nothing so powerful as silk. Washed leather is likewise a non-conductor of electricity, and may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is by far the best; and those who dislike to wear flannel next to the skin, will find equal benefit by substituting cotton shirts, drawers, and stockings, with silk ones over them; or where more heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and silk, for the silk should always be outermost. We like to give reasons for our advice, and our readers may depend on the philosophy of our recommendations—we can answer for their being practically correct.

Silk, indeed, should be used in every possible manner by the weak—in lining of sleeves, in the stiffeners of neckcloths, and even in the entire backs of surtouts, cloaks, mantles, and in the coverlets of beds, &c.; and where health is in question, it will in the end be found to be the most economical stuff that can be used, as it will save many an apothecary's bill. When it can be a principal means of preventing consumption, rheumatism, gout, inflammation, melancholy, madness, and even suicide itself, no expense ought to be spared.

Advertisements.

Star and Luminary.

To accommodate subscribers for these publications, as far as practicable, the Agents are hereby authorized to receive, in every section of the country, such money as passes currently in the operation of business. In the Western and Southwestern parts of the country these funds may be applied, without hesitation, to the Carey station, in Michigan Territory; to the Valley Towns mission, in the Cherokee Nation; to the Wilmington Station, in the Creek Nation; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention—and even produce may be received, in all cases in which it can be made use of for the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.—In all such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S. Meehan, the publisher.

Christian Repository.

THE Editor of this paper wishes to dispose of the establishment, or take a partner in the business to take charge of the Editorial department. This being the only Religious paper in the peninsula, or in fact between Philadelphia and Baltimore; and patronized by the New-Castle Presbytery as a body, renders it an object to a person of talents, industry, and pious habits, to engage in it. If preferred, the whole establishment, consisting of a well stocked Printing Office would be disposed of, on very moderate and accommodating terms. Letters (post paid) addressed to the subscriber, will be attended to, and every useful information given.

ROBERT PORTER.
Wilmington, Del. March 12, 1824.

SPENCER H. CONE

Proposes to Publish by Subscription,
THE
HISTORY OF THE
CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO THE
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,
INCLUDING
The very interesting History
OF THE
WALDENSES AND ALBIGENSES.
In Two Volumes.
By WILLIAM JONES,
Author of *Biblical Cyclopedia*, &c.
First American, from the fourth London edition.

The excellent work now offered to the American public, is held in high estimation in Great Britain; and, in the course of a few years, has passed through four splendid editions. The Author, who is pastor of a Baptist church in London, has explored, with persevering industry, a wide range of ecclesiastical information, and gathering materials from both friends and foes, has disposed of them with unusual judgment and skill. The deep conviction, that these volumes are enriched with the most interesting and important facts—facts eminently calculated to make lasting and valuable impressions upon the heart—has constrained the present Editor to encounter the trouble and expense of their publication, and to solicit for them the patronage of his fellow-citizens.

TERMS.

This work will be comprised in two volumes octavo, of about 500 pages each, with two valuable maps; the whole printed upon fine paper, and executed in the best style. The price will be, in boards, \$2 per volume—bound in sheep, \$2 50—in calf, \$3 75.
The work may be expected to be delivered in July, 1824.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received by the publisher of the Star.
Feb. 28.

Porter and Ale Bottles.

THOMAS & CLEMENT T. COOTE, Bottlers of persons who have Bottles on hand, delivered with Porter or Ale, by Alexander Thompson, not to deliver them to him, or to other person, without seeing the written order of T. & C. T. Coote, authorizing the collection of them.

Washington Brewery, Jan. 24.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

FOR SALE, at the Nursery of the subscriber, on Rock Creek, near Washington, an extensive assortment of Fruit trees; Ornamental, Forest, and Evergreen trees; Grape vines and vines for Arbours; Flowering Green House trees and plants, Laburnum flowers, and Herbaceous plants. Also, a quantity of the *American Hedging Thorn*, *Pyracantha*, or *Evergreen Thorn*.

Catalogues can be had by application to the subscriber, and of Mr. THOMAS LEVINE, the General Post Office, in Washington, of EDWARD M. LINTHICUM, corner of Bridge and High streets, Georgetown, who will attend all orders left with them, and trees will be delivered at either place without charge.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, to his establishment, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction. Aided by their support, he hopes soon to make it equal to any establishment in the United States, for the extent, variety, and quality of fruit, and the quality of the trees.

Feb. 28.

Dr. John Gill's Comments.

On the Old and New Testaments.

WILLIAM W. WOODWARD, of Philadelphia, having some time since published the above-mentioned valuable Expositor, and supplied those who patronized the work, has been solicited to accommodate many who do not feel disposed to advance money for the whole nine volumes, at one payment, and who have expressed a desire in possession of this extensive and valuable Commentary, to issue Proposals to accommodate Subscribers, on a plan, perhaps for the first time ever before proposed by any published in the United States.—In nine volumes, containing seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-five pages.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

I. To deliver monthly a volume, page on delivery of each—\$4 in handsome binding—\$5 in calf—and \$3 25 in boards.
II. The delivery of the volumes to commence the first of March, 1824, and to be delivered monthly to the subscribers, or to their agents, paying postage, carriage, boxes, &c.
III. The delivery of the volumes to be continued until the whole work shall be completed to the subscribers.

IV. Those Gentlemen who will order themselves in the sale of this work shall be entitled to every fifth copy gratis, on the volumes delivered monthly.

V. Those persons who wish the work complete, and will remit per money, postage, boxes, &c. shall be furnished with complete sets at \$35 calf—\$30 sheep—and \$25 in boards.
VI. Those who obtain nine subscribers to the complete sets, shall be entitled to gratuity.

VII. Those Gentlemen who have furnished themselves with the New Testament only, have an opportunity of completing them on the terms above offered to the monthly subscribers.

VIII. Gentlemen wishing Proposals to select subscribers, by giving notice, post paid, shall be immediately supplied.

Rev. J. Butterworth's Concordance to the Bible, in quarto, to those who subscribe the above work, shall be delivered at \$5 by bound.—Selling price \$5 50.
March 6.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops.

THIS new and elegant Balsam balm stands unrivalled in its merits, for Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert, the medicine has ever gained so much credit in a short time, as this composition; because it occurs, but may be removed by the use of it, many having lately used it in consumptions with the most surprising success. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for time past, been troubled with a violent cough, and has been in very delicate health, and having tried many different things, without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Mellen's Cough Drops, from the great relief in a very short time, she found great relief, her cough has entirely left her, and she has gained her strength. JOHN W. JENKINS.
Hudson, 12th Mo. 29, 1819.

Affirmed before me,
JOSEPH D. MONTGOMERY,
Recorder of the City of Hudson.
To the afflicted, whom this may comfort, I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I, a violent cold in the latter part of the year, which created a violent cough and difficulty in breathing, which was very distressing, and cured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said medicine, was entirely cured of my cough, and gained my side.

Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.
Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

This is to certify, that in June 1818, I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I, a violent cold in the latter part of the year, which created a violent cough and difficulty in breathing, which was very distressing, and cured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said medicine, was entirely cured of my cough, and gained my side.

For sale by C. F. Wilsbach, F. street, the Branch Bank; by John Duckworth, avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington, and O. M. Linthicum, Georgetown.
Oct. 25—

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.